

A NEW SPECIES OF *PERITYLE* (ASTERACEAE, HELENIEAE) FROM  
SONORA, MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

A new species, *Perityle alamosana* B.L. Turner, is described from southern Sonora, México. It is related to *P. batopilensis* and *P. gentryi* but readily distinguished by a combination of features including erect habit, glandular pubescent stems, and well developed ray florets.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, Helenieae, *Perityle*, México, Sonora

Routine identification of Mexican Asteraceae has revealed the following novelty.

*Perityle alamosana* B.L. Turner, *sp. nov.* TYPE: MEXICO. Sonora: Rancho San Pedro and upper entrance of the cañon, 4 km N of Alamos (108° 42.3' W, 27° 02.8' N), "Evergreen forest", 480 m, 13-15 Mar 1991, *P.S. Martin, C. Lindquist, & S. Meyer s.n.* (HOLOTYPE: TEX!; Isotype: ARIZ).

*Peritylae batopilensi* A.M. Powell, similis sed caulibus ac pedicellis dense glandulosi-pubescentibus (vs. dense pilosis trichomatibus eglandulosis translucetibus) et capitulis radiatis (vs. eradiatis) differt.

Erect suffruticose perennial herbs 10-20 cm high, the basal portions decidedly woody. Stems densely glandular pilose with hairs ca. 0.25 mm long, interspersed among these a smattering of much longer eglandular translucent hairs 1-2 mm long. Midstem leaves mostly 2.0-3.5 cm long, 1.5-2.5 cm wide; petioles 1.0-1.5 cm long, pubescent like the stems; blades deltoid to cordate in outline, the undersurfaces atomiferous glandular and moderately pilose,

especially along the veins, the margins irregularly lacerate-dentate. Heads radiate, single on peduncles 1.5-2.5 cm long, the latter pubescent like the stems. Involucres campanulate, 5.5-6.0 mm high, the bracts pubescent like the peduncles. Ray florets ca. 8, the ligules yellow, ca. 6 mm long, 2 mm wide. Disk florets 20-30, the corollas yellow, 3.5-4.0 mm long, the tube ca. 1 mm long, glandular pubescent, the lobes ca. 0.5 mm long, each usually possessing 1-3, translucent hairs. Anthers yellow. Style branches linear, gradually acuminate. Achenes (immature) ca. 3 mm long, the body sparsely hispid, otherwise glabrous, epappose.

This species is closely related to *Perityle batopilensis* A.M. Powell and *P. gentryi* A.M. Powell; indeed, I had considered both of the latter to be synonymous in an early treatment of *Perityle* for México. However, more detailed examination of the type material of *P. batopilensis* and *P. gentryi* (TEX!) has now convinced me that these are good species. These several taxa belong to the subgenus *Laphamia* (sensu Powell 1973, 1983) and have a syndrome of characters that relate them: similar campanulate involucres with similar vestiture, short glandular hairs, long translucent eglandular hairs, or combinations thereof, and similar disk corollas, the lobes possessing 1-3 translucent hairs. The following couplets readily distinguish the taxa.

1. Stems repent or trailing. .... *P. gentryi*
1. Stems erect or ascending. .... (2)
  2. Stems pilose with mostly translucent eglandular hairs 1-2 mm long; ray florets with ligules absent; Chihuahua. .... *P. batopilensis*
  2. Stems pilose with mostly glandular hairs; ray florets ligulate; Sonora. .... *P. alamosana*

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#### LITERATURE CITED

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